

"If they're Rich's Shoes they're proper."

Ten-one F—Corner Tenth. (Entire building) Phone "Main One-Fifty."

A Unique Shoe Store.

The great variety of footwear shown here and the exclusiveness of the styles makes this store indeed unique.

Not even in New York will you find a shop which displays so large an assortment, embracing every conceivable style which has merit and which has been accepted as fashionable.

Where else are shown so many effects in military officers' regulation boots—black, tan and enamel?

Where else are shown so many styles in high lace shoes for officers of signal and engineer corps?

We speak of these particularly because of the increased demand as the result of the plans for the maneuvers which will take place at Manassas shortly. And already we have supplied dozens who are getting ready.

Special attention is directed also to our showing of ladies' and gentlemen's riding and hunting boots, also to the specially made boots for wear while surveying or on expeditions from the forestry department of the government.

The nearness of the beginning of the college term has naturally caused a demand for young ladies' and young men's college footwear, and we are pleased to announce that we are showing a larger variety than in any former season, embracing all the new ideas of the prominent footwear producers of this country.

Attention is also called to the special shoes sold here for traveling—particularly desirable for wear while viewing the St. Louis exposition and mountain climbing. Such shoes are shown in high and low and combine comfort with durability.

B. Rich's Sons, Ten-one F—Corner 10th.

LOUISIANA LAUNCHED

Auspicious Event Occurred at Newport News Today. OF HUGE DIMENSIONS

PRIVATE SHIPYARD WON SO FAR IN RACE WITH GOVERNMENT.

New Warship Designed as a Flagship—Fighting Equipment of Exceptional Might—Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 27.—In the presence of several thousand people the battle ship Louisiana, greatest warship in the American navy, was launched today at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The ship took to the water beautifully, gliding down the ways into the James without the slightest suggestion of hesitation. Far out upon the bosom of the river she floated, until waiting tugboats laid hold of her and towed her back to her berth at one of the shipyard piers, there to remain for nearly eighteen months before she is finally completed and ready to go into commission.

As the battle ship broke away from her shackles and started on her short voyage

them out of the way when alongside a dock or when anchored in a crowded waterway. The ammunition supply for all of these guns will be under electrical control; but the supply for the eight-inch and twelve-inch guns will be handled by a very novel arrangement, consisting of a traveling platform, upon which a continuous supply of ammunition will be sent directly from the magazines to the barrels, and the magazines being placed immediately on the holts. This will provide exceptional facilities for a rapid supply. It is estimated that the twelve-inch shells will be fired every one and one-half minutes, the eight-inch guns once every fifty seconds, and the seven-inch guns from four to seven times a minute.

Power Something Terrible. The power of these weapons of the main battery is something awful. The seven-inch—which is an unusual gun—firing a 165-pound projectile, at 1670 yards, can penetrate with a capped shell, Krupp steel 11.4 inches thick; the eight-inch rifles, at the same range, can send their capped 250-pound projectiles, undeformed, through 13.2 inches of the same hardened metal; and the twelve-inch gun, with its 850-pound shot, at the same distance, can send its capped missile through twenty-three inches of Krupp armor. At 3,000 yards, this same gun can send the same 850-pound shot, at the same distance, and send its capped missile through 19.5 inches of that hardened steel.

In chase, these ships could bring to bear seven or four two three four five six inch guns, and, in flight, they could halt a pursuing foe with the same force. In broadside, they could greet an enemy on either beam with four twelve, four eight, six seven and a dangerous force of smaller pieces.

The guns of the secondary battery are mounted principally in the tops, on the bridges, in the superstructure and upon the turrets, but four of the three-inch rapid-firing rifles, one on each bow and one on each stern, are mounted on the gun deck.

Object of the Secondary Battery. The primary object of the secondary battery is to resist the attack of torpedo craft, and it lies within the scope of this force of quick-firers to maintain a veritable storm of small projectiles. The secondary



THE NEW LOUISIANA.

down the ways beautiful Miss Junonia La Lande of New Orleans broke the bottle of champagne across her prow, at the same time murmuring: "I name thee Louisiana." She was attended by her sister, Miss Rubie La Lande, Miss Margaret Castellanos and Miss Alice Stauffer. The assistant secretary of the navy and a party of officials came down from Washington. Lieutenant Governor Sanders represented the state of Louisiana on the stand in the absence of Governor Blanchard, who could not come. Governor Montague of Virginia and members of his staff occupied places on the christening platform.

All right, this time, said Mr. Orcutt. "Nothing the matter with that tallow." He had reference to the launching of the ship, which was completed last summer, when melting tallow caused the ship to stick.

The battle ship Minnesota, now the only government ship building here unlaunched, will go over in about six months.

The shipbuilding plant was closed down today in celebration of the christening. The yard was thrown open to the public before 9 o'clock.

After the launching the invited guests were entertained at the Hotel Warwick by President C. B. Orcutt and General Superintendent Post. There a dainty collation was served, the governor of Virginia, the lieutenant-governor of Louisiana and the shipyard officials responding to toasts. The Louisiana party will return home tonight on the Seaboard.

The launching of the Louisiana attracted widespread attention, owing to the fact that since the laying of the keel there has been a race in construction between the contractors and the government, which is building the sister ship Connecticut at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Beat the Connecticut a Month. The Louisiana went overboard one month ahead of the time set for the launching of the Connecticut. Especial interest attaches to this race, for, while the private yard has won out so far against the government yard, the contest is not ended until the ships are ready for commissioning, and it must be remembered that in the case of the Connecticut a large traveling crane erected before work on the vessel itself had to be started. The keel of the Louisiana was laid February 7, 1902, and that of the Connecticut on March 10 following, a creditable record of industry on the part of the handicapped New York navy yard.

Approved by Congress July 1, 1902. These ships were authorized by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1902, but the record of their beginning dates back a year, when the session of Congress preceding authorized the Navy Department to prepare plans for these vessels for subsequent submission to the next Congress, and the following figures give an idea of her size: Length on load water line, 459 feet; beam, 65 feet; draft, 24 feet; displacement, 10,750 tons; displacement, full load, 11,900 tons; main draught to bottom of keel, 22 feet; displacement, full load, more than 16,000 tons; displacement, full load, 11,900 tons; main draught to bottom of keel, 22 feet; displacement, full load, more than 16,000 tons; displacement, full load, 11,900 tons; main draught to bottom of keel, 22 feet; displacement, full load, more than 16,000 tons.

The Modern Equipment. The fighting equipment of these ships is of exceptional might, and will be centered primarily in two powerful batteries of the latest types of ordnance. The divisions of this armament are as follows: Main battery, 4 12-inch breech-loading rifles, 8 8-inch breech-loading rifles, 12 7-inch breech-loading rifles; secondary battery, 20 3-inch rapid-fire rifles, 12 3-pounder semi-automatic, 8 1-pounder automatic, 2 3-inch field guns.

The 12-inch guns will be mounted in pairs on the main deck, immediately forward and aft of the superstructure, in two electrically controlled turrets of the balanced type. These turrets will be able to swing through arcs of 270 degrees, and their maximum thickness of shattering armor will be two inches. The eight-inch guns, mounted also in pairs, will be placed in four smaller turrets, placed at the four corners of the superstructure. The maximum protection of these turrets will be six inches thick, and they will be arranged to fire through wide arcs of track.

Twelve Seven-Inch Mounted Guns. The twelve 7-inch guns will be mounted in two broadside batteries on the gun deck, locally protected by seven inches of armor, and separated from one another by stout steel bulkheads two inches thick. These guns have very wide arcs of fire, and are so mounted in recessed ports that they can be turned inboard and their muzzles housed within the side line. This protects them from the blows of heavy seas, and also gets

DAVID ACQUIRES WANT CASH

Matter Which Commands Attention in West Virginia.

POLITICAL SITUATION

MR. DAVIS TO GET OUT FULL VOTE OF PARTY.

Will Receive Comparatively Few Republican Votes—Gaines-Edward Fight in Third District.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. WHEELING, W. Va., August 27, 1904. The matter of money is just now pressing for attention in the West Virginia campaign. It is equally true of both parties, and by a coincidence Chairman John T. McGraw and Chairman Elliot F. Northcott went to New York the same day this week.

Mr. McGraw told things to Tom Taggart, and Mr. Northcott likewise interviewed Mr. Cortelyou, and each was consoled at least to the extent of knowing that so far as spellbinding goes the natives of West Virginia will be without complaint.

In this state there are democrats who say that what Henry G. Davis will contribute to the national committee's coffers will not be a circumstance to what he will donate for use alone in West Virginia. They also say that they are not the least concerned over republican claims or anti-election polls. In this connection a member of the state committee in 1892 says that in that year two polls were made by the democrats, both of which showed a republican margin in West Virginia, but the democrats carried the state. In the year 1893, however, the total contributed for the West Virginia campaign, or exactly \$1,000 for each of the two parties, was about equal, of course, it was not apportioned that way.

This year the democrats will be flush, for witness their largely of covered up, but the republican state committee toward organizing by counties. Plans have been prepared but there is no money to carry them out. On the other hand the republicans have to repair their state organization in a few spots. The republican machinery is in good shape from a general standpoint, but owing to factional friction will have trouble in several localities, not to speak of the expected shortage of money. The state machine was perfected originally by Senator Elkins and W. M. O. Dawson, now the candidate for governor, and he is supposed to be doing his own behind the scenes, although another presides as chairman.

Republican Advisory Committee. To ally the Dawson-Teter feeling an advisory committee consisting of two members from each congressional district, was named at state headquarters this week, and the representation is equally divided in each district between Dawson and Teter leaders. This is intended to get the Teter men busy in Dawson's behalf. The Teter men represent the interests that were liberal in contributing to the campaign fund and the Dawson inner circle is willing to do anything that will re-establish the old-time cordiality.

President John H. Snodgrass has been making heroic attempts to infuse life into the State League of Republican Clubs. He has the sensible idea about this organization that the clubs were intended to get out a majority of the vote in the election at state headquarters this week with a view of getting substantial encouragement. The clubs are not to get no help, and it is understood that no deal will be struck with the legislature after the return of Chairman Northcott from New York the horizon may take on a few pretty rainbows of hope.

There are steel masts forward and aft, the mainmast a lower top only. Masts are arranged for a wireless telegraph. There is one signal yard on each side, and a searchlight platform forward and aft, with a crow's nest on the forecast.

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Ample Accommodations. The Louisiana is designed as a flagship, and the arrangement of quarters providing ample accommodations for the following complement: A flag officer, a chief of staff, 19 ward-room officers, 10 junior officers, 10 warrant officers and not less than 761 men, including 60 marines.

There is a lower bridge, both forward and aft, and a flying bridge forward, according to the latest practice. The flying bridge is fitted a screen of bronze for the protection of the men at the wheel, and there is also a bronze chart house forward.

There are steel masts forward and aft, the mainmast a lower top only. Masts are arranged for a wireless telegraph. There is one signal yard on each side, and a searchlight platform forward and aft, with a crow's nest on the forecast.

Gas, manna, magazine equipments, Tons. Ammunition, two-thirds full supply, 33,937. Stoves, condenser, piping, etc., and boiler, 1,560. Fresh water, water for steam, 1,560. Coal, normal supply, 900. Miscellaneous stores, complete, 20,978. Masts and spars, 352.28. Equipment, complete, including anchors, chains, electric plant, etc., 81.22. This equipment stores, 355.28. Miscellaneous stores, complete, 20,978. Full supply, 81.22. Provisions, clothing and small stores, 146.84. Officers, crew and effects, 103.22. Backing, armor bolts, cellulose and splinter bulkheads, 3,962.

Marlborough May Succeed Minto. A dispatch from Ottawa, Ontario, says: It is believed here that the Canadian state department has been given to understand the Duke of Marlborough will be the next governor general of Canada. Ottawa is looking forward with interest to the advent of the first American vice-regal at Rideau Hall. It is expected that such an appointment would, in a special way, have a favorable effect upon the good relations of the United States and Canada. The duke is known to have been qualifying for the post in the colonial office.

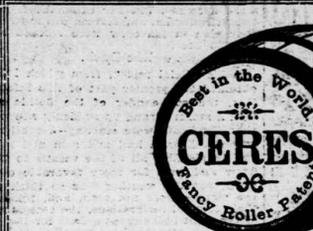
Lord Minto will not sail for some weeks yet. He proposes to emulate the equestrian performance of some American publishers. He will ride from Edmonton to Q'Appelle on horseback a distance of 500 miles. He will be accompanied by a small military mounted police. The country is not unfamiliar to him, as he was over it in the mail-coach in 1885 as a member of Gen. Middleton's staff.

Quick Divorce in Chicago. A dispatch from Chicago says: In a suit which occupied less than an hour from the time of filing Mrs. Henry E. Fetzter yesterday was divorced by Judge Brentano from John C. Fetzter, financier and managing receiver for the Chicago Union Traction Company. The charge brought by Mrs. Fetzter was desertion. Mrs. Fetzter yesterday was divorced by Judge Brentano from John C. Fetzter, financier and managing receiver for the Chicago Union Traction Company. The charge brought by Mrs. Fetzter was desertion. Mrs. Fetzter yesterday was divorced by Judge Brentano from John C. Fetzter, financier and managing receiver for the Chicago Union Traction Company. The charge brought by Mrs. Fetzter was desertion.

Death of Rev. Henry Baas. A dispatch from St. Louis says: The Rev. Henry Baas, seventy-three years old, of London, England, died suddenly at the Inside Inn, on the fair grounds, shortly after his return from a walk through the exposition grounds with his daughter, who had accompanied him from England. Mr. Baas' chief mission had been to write a book on the exposition for a religious publication in London. Arrangements have been made to have the body sent to England.

Passer-By Accidentally Killed by Girl. A dispatch from New York says: "Pasquale Aquila, sixteen years old, was walking in East 14th street Thursday, was shot and instantly killed by Saddle Montford, a fifteen-year-old girl. The girl had picked up a revolver and was standing before a window to examine it when she accidentally pulled the trigger, and the bullet struck Aquila, passing through his chest. The girl was arrested and charged three times on the way to the police station. She was released on bail.

Eleven Injured in Frisco Wreck. A dispatch from Joplin, Mo., says: A St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train bound for St. Louis collided with a west-bound freight train near Sarcoxie Thursday. Eleven persons were injured, none it is believed, fatally. Both trains were running at high speed. Both engines were demolished. The baggage and mail cars were thrown from the track and turned over, and all except two coaches left the rails. The injured were brought here.



"CERES" flour, if baked at home, will not cost you over 23c. per loaf. One-pound loaf of bread made of "CERES" flour, if baked at home, will not cost you over 23c. per loaf.

"Ceres" Flour is without doubt the most nutritious and at the same time the handsomest flour made in the United States, and yet a pound loaf of bread made at home and baked in your own range, which has to be heated for cooking purposes anyway, will not cost you over 23c., including all necessary ingredients.

Despite the fact that the flour market has advanced considerably during the last three or four weeks, you can buy a barrel of "CERES" Flour for \$7.50 per barrel from your grocer, or \$1.90 for 1/4 barrel—or 49 pounds.

During all this excitement in the wheat market we have advanced the price of CERES and all other grades of flour we sell to grocers only 25c. since February 27, 1904, whilst some of the largest mills in this country have advanced their prices as much as one dollar per barrel and more.

We do not believe in the present high price of wheat, but think it is controlled by a lot of outside speculators, and in the natural course of events has to decline again. Feeling and acting as we do, the grocer and the consumer ought to patronize us liberally and order CERES flour—the best in the world—in preference to any other flour.

According to a baking test, made by one of the largest bread bakers in this city, who testified to his statement under oath before a notary public, 320 pound loaves of bread were made out of one barrel of "CERES" Flour, thereby absolutely proving that a loaf of snow white, sweet and nutritious bread could be made out of "CERES" Flour in a home kitchen at an expense of not exceeding 23c. per one-pound loaf, including all necessary ingredients.

There are many other good flours on the market, some for a little less money than "CERES" Flour, but there is not one of them that can begin to compete with it in quality, nor produce as many loaves of bread per barrel.

We have offered "CERES" Flour to the public for over 30 years, it has been making friends right along, and today it is acknowledged by the strongest competition that it is not only the best flour made, but that more of it is sold in this city than all other patent flours together.

No matter where it has been on exhibition, no matter how severely it has been tested, "CERES" Flour has always won the first prize. The millers are proud of their efforts in giving the public a magnificent flour and will continue in the future, as they have done in the past, to give to the consumer the best flour made in this country.

"CERES" Flour is sold by all Grocers. We only wholesale it. Wm. M. Galt & Co., 1st St. and Ind. Ave.



CONCRETE PIERS AT ENTRANCE OF UNION STATION.

HUGE BLOCKS OF STONE. SOLID FOUNDATION FOR UNION STATION.

Progress of the Work Shown in Piers and Walls at the New Terminal.

The union station is now beginning to show itself above ground, and some idea of the magnitude of the structure may be obtained by observant citizens. Huge blocks of concrete fifty feet in height and not much less in thickness—virtually solid masses of stone—shaped to form the walls of the building and piers for supporting floors and roof, are notable objects of the site of the new terminal. They are not many men employed on the work, considering its size, but it is progressing rapidly because of the large use of machinery, the economical arrangement of the concrete mixing plants and the facility with which the material is handled.

A number of large bins have been erected to contain broken stone, sand and the other components of the concrete used in the foundations, piers and walls. These bins and walls are springing up everywhere, in what seems like disorder at first glance. Elevated tracks extend across the bins, and as the cars arrive they are run upon the trestle and their contents are emptied directly into the bins. Each bin has a gate

at its base, by means of which the material is removed as needed. Near the center of the row of bins is located a concrete mixer, standing about forty feet high. At its top there are several small bins, each containing sand or broken stone or other essential, which are kept full by means of derricks, which hoist the material from the large bins in buckets. From these small bins, proper quantities of material are allowed to escape into the mixer, which is built in a platform just below.

From the mixer the mixture is emptied into a funnel-like bin, having a gate at its base in the opening of which is about ten feet from the ground. Narrow-gauge tracks run beneath this bin leading to all parts of the work, and upon these run small cars, each carrying a large ton bucket, by means of which the concrete is distributed from the mixing plant. Plants similar to this, but mostly on a smaller scale, have been built by various contractors at several other points where work is in progress on approaches and subways.

Faced With Granite. The piers being erected near F Street are a part of the main building. They will ultimately be faced with white granite, and will support the arches of the main entrance and the dome of the waiting room. In building them a box-like affair is erected, the inside of which has the shape which it is desired the outside of the wall or pier shall have, and into this, the newly mixed concrete is dumped and rammed down by men with heavy tampers.

The amount of concrete which will be used in the building alone, aside from the approaches, is enormous. It will amount to about 40,000 cubic yards. Besides this there will be 20,000 cubic feet of stone masonry and 20,000,000 bricks. The bricks, if placed end to end, would reach from Washington to El Paso, Tex. For the floor girders and roof supports of the main building, exclusive of the train shed, about 7,000 tons of structural steel will be utilized.

Method of Concrete Construction. The concrete is mixed in a platform just below the mixer, which is built in a platform just below the mixer. From the mixer the mixture is emptied into a funnel-like bin, having a gate at its base in the opening of which is about ten feet from the ground. Narrow-gauge tracks run beneath this bin leading to all parts of the work, and upon these run small cars, each carrying a large ton bucket, by means of which the concrete is distributed from the mixing plant.

Little Groundhog is Far More Alert Than He Looks. From Country Life in America.

If there is any one of our native animals that looks slow, clumsy, "lazy" and generally unfit to survive in the struggle for existence it is the woodchuck. After he has built, or, rather, excavated, his home—which, to tell the truth, he does in a rapid and businesslike way—he does nothing but eat and sleep. Yet any one who sizes him up as an incompetent is likely to get fooled, for he is a source of continual surprises.

When your garden is not far from the woods you may be awakened in the middle of the night by a series of most alarming yells and howls, occasioned by some hungry woodchuck that has come out for a nocturnal visit to the cabbage patch and met with a warm reception from our two dogs. The woodchuck, in fact, has plenty of courage, and will always fight in preference to running away.

Throughout the summer this little "wood pile" spends most of his time in the vicinity of his burrow, coming out early in the morning to take his breakfast, returning to his nest or to a morning nap, appearing again at noon and late in the afternoon for his dinner and supper, only to return for another evening meal. Occasionally he makes a visit to some neighboring orchard or garden. By October 1, when he is fat, he retires into his subterranean home for a long sleep, and we are led to believe, the proverbial "ground-hog" day.

"RUST." A Brief Description of the Blight on the Northwestern Wheat Fields. From The New York Evening Post.

Largely because the recent sensational advance in wheat has been chiefly ascribed to damage to spring wheat by rust, many people not generally interested in the wheat market have been anxious to know what "rust" actually is. There are, in fact, many traders of long experience in wheat who freely confess that they do not know. They know, generally, that it is a diseased condition of the plant, and that the growth is of a fungus nature, but that is about as far as their knowledge extends.

Rust is a blight that develops and becomes serious in seasons when the weather is hot and wet. The disease rarely spreads when the weather is reasonably cool and dry. But it often makes its appearance suddenly and unexpectedly, overnight, after a day or two of alternate rain and intense heat. At one stage it is called "red rust," partly, if not wholly, because it can be rubbed off on the hands or clothing, leaving a rusty stain like iron rust.

In the spring, rust begins its growth on plants other than wheat, preferably barley leaves. The spores from this spread to the wheat fields, where they quickly develop and enter the wheat leaves' tissues. About harvest time the second crop of spores is produced. These are the red spores, and from this time the name of rust comes. Afterward another set of spores develops, usually in the stubble and sometimes along the leaves, and these are seen in long black rows, giving the name of black rust. This latter is the worst and most dangerous form of the disease, as it is likely to spread rapidly and sap the vitality from the plant.

Thus far little has been accomplished to successfully combat the disease. As a business man and vice president of the remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) of our drug-gist and due to its use is the first summer that I have not been troubled." Mrs. Frank Gullfogle, 6287 Ridge avenue, Roxboro, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. Sent 2c. stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 864, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

Cure for Asthma and Hay Fever. The statements published below confirm the claim of Dr. Schiffmann that his remedy is an absolute cure for Asthma and Hay Fever. Mrs. Mary Zachery, Pleasant Hill, La., says: "I have found your Asthma Cure a permanent cure for Asthma, for which I used it 7 years ago. I have never had the slightest return of the trouble since. I have also found your remedy excellent in Bronchial affections."

Hay Fever sufferer writes: "I have had Hay Fever for 14 years. I bought a package of your remedy (Schiffmann's Asthma Cure) of our drug-gist and due to its use is the first summer that I have not been troubled." Mrs. Frank Gullfogle, 6287 Ridge avenue, Roxboro, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. Sent 2c. stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box 864, St. Paul, Minn., for a free sample package.

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Expert Watch Repairing. Watch Crystal, 10c. Best Mainspring, 75c. All work guaranteed on year.

ISADORE KAHN, Jeweler and Optician, 716 7th n.w., bet. G and H. n.e. 224-3110

"The Eberly," Hand-made Russet Belt, \$1. For Ladies and Gentlemen. The Eberly Popular Hand-made Harness. Made and Sold by PERMAN EBERLY, 1800 7th st. n.w. n.e. 78c-10c

We Offer a Choice of Several Standard Makes of Upright PIANOS. At Very Much Less Than Actual Value.

Sanders & Stayman Co., 1327 F ST.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT TOOTH POWDER. An Elegant Toilet Luxury.

Prepared by I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

California Blackberry BRANDY. For Summer Complaints.

Kraemer's WHITE BRANDY for preserving peaches and other fruits.

Chas. Kraemer, 735 7th. Phone E. 835

The Next Step. From Puck. Mrs. Casey—"Sure, th' goat has ate all uv Maggie's piano music!" Mr. Casey—"Thank th' Lord! Now, if he'd only ate th' planny O'd pension him fer loffe!"